It is of great importance Gent: deeply to imbibe the idea of the Unity of dis=
=eases. There is ~~no such thing as an~~ nothing insular ~~Island~~ in fevers. They are all con=
=nected by peninsulas, so as to form a single disease. as well might we call the Tenuous in Dysentery an original disease, as a Pleurisy. ~~the~~ the latter is as much the effect of a morbid state of the blood vessels, as the ~~latter~~ former is of a morbid state of the alimen=
=tary canal.

I shall call it Pneumony in which I include an inflam^n of the pleura as well as the lungs. — I choose to give this symptom a full discussion,

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because it sometimes requires certain local remedies, and because it requires a different treatment according to habit, season, and its remote, and predisposing causes. —

The remote causes of Pneumony are, 1 The alternate action of heat & cold upon the body - hence it is more common in variable than in uniformly hot, or cold climates. — It occurs in all the West India Islands - & in the Southern States of America, more frequently than in Canada, or in the Eastern States. —

2 Certain contagious diseases sometimes induce a such a determination of the blood towards the lungs,

as to produce Pneumony, — these are the measles, the influenza — the small pox, and in cold weather, the miasmata & contagion of the yellow & jail fevers. —

3 ~~The Gout~~ A Pneumony is sometimes a symptom of the Gout. —

4 It is sometimes induced by wounds & bruises of the lungs. — These local injuries are attended with no danger, & ~~seldom~~ sometimes with no inconvenience, unless they first produce general inflam^y fever.

The predisposing cause of Pneumony from all the above remote causes is debility, either direct & or indirect;

when it is induced by cold & heat it is most commonly from direct debility.
a decayed tooth — see Dr Fabri
~~The contagious generally act~~

The Pneumony appears in the following different states:

1 The pneumonia vera, or the Pneu=
=mony of typocha fever.

2 The Pneumonia notha, or the Apo=
=plexy of the lungs, from a sudden effusion of water or blood in y lungs.
~~brought on~~ This symptom is the effect of ~~an~~ general debility w.ch is natural to the hysteria, or it is pro=
=duced by previously debilitating disease. It frequently occurs in

3

the winter & Spring after obstinate or neglected Intermittents. It is very common in all the Southern States. It is attended with a soft pulse which is somewhat irregular - but more tense by far than in the malignant state of pneumonia.

3 The Pneumonia typhoides or a Pneumony of such violent action as to produce dissolved blood - lung? pulse - and in some cases petechial eruptions on the skin. I have twice seen this state of Pneumony epidemic, & I have occasionally met with sporadic cases out. Dr Hippocrates frequently mentions it in his epidemics. It has been called a putrid Pneumony. I shall call it the gangrenous

This state of fever occurs more frequently in northern ~~than~~ in middle latitudes. — Most of the Pneumonies of Sweden & Russia — are ~~of~~ the effects of this state of fever, — and no wonder, for the long continuance of the sedative effects of cold upon the blood vessels, & impairs ~~them~~ their vibratility; and disposes them to succumb rapidly ~~tho'~~ the stage of excessive action which takes place in all inflam. fevers. —

state of ~~Pleura~~ Pneumony. The appearance of Petechiæ in this state of fever, which is evidently derived from the action of heat & cold upon the body, and certainly exists without the shadow of contagion, clearly proves that the petechiæ which occur in the yellow fever, are derived from inflam^d effusions, & that they are not produced by any thing like a putrefactive process in the blood.

4 There is the Pneumonicula, or the pulmonary consumption. This for once formidable disease ~~is with~~ is nothing but a

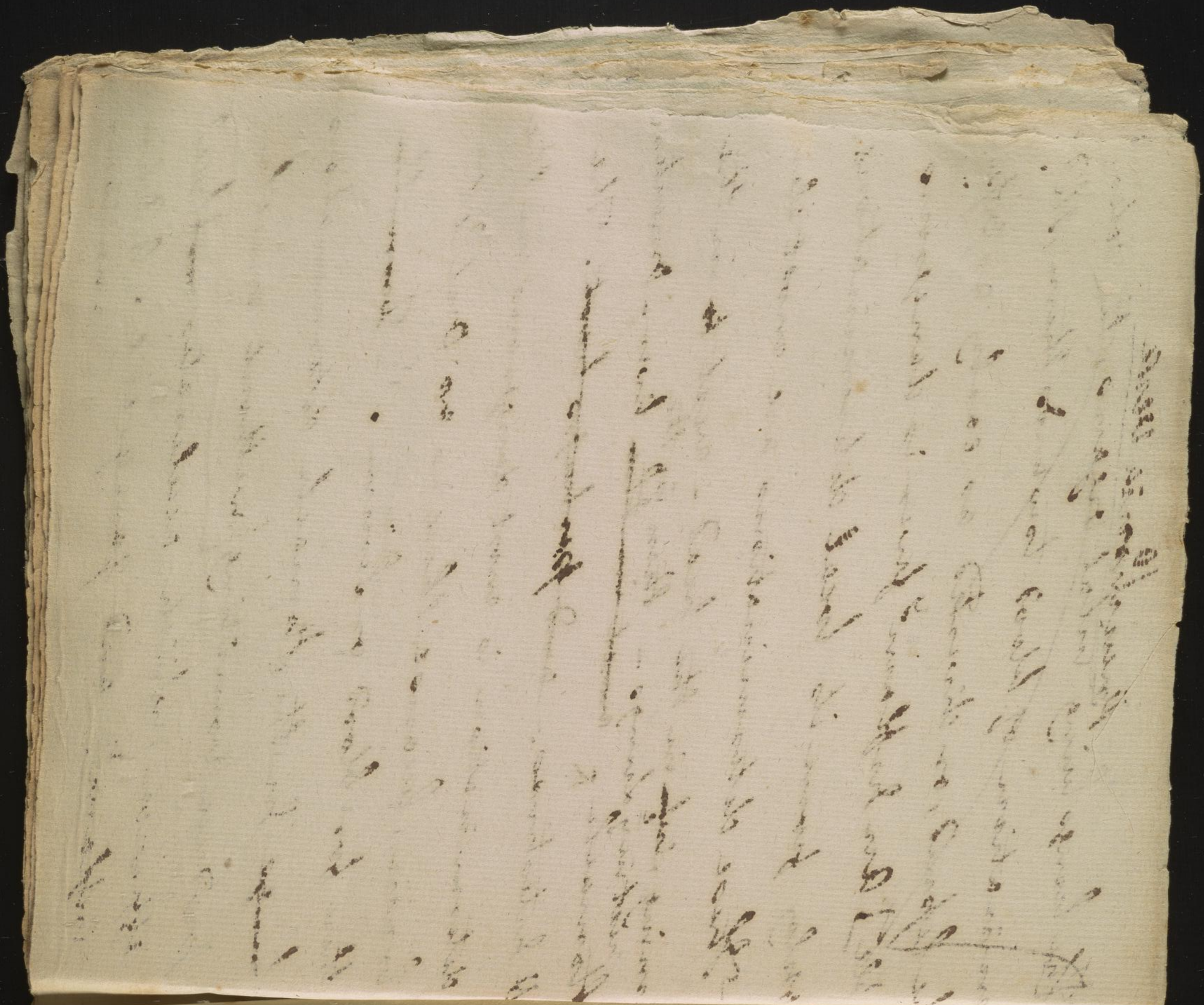
chronic Pneumonia vera, or pneumonia typhoides. – It is to those two states of fever, what Chronic Rheumatism is to ~~the~~ acute Rheumatism. – ~~The cause~~ It is a disease of the whole arterial system, and is induced by causes which gradually debilitate the body; – the cough – the expectoration – the tubercles, – the Ulcers, – & the ~~clots~~ spittings of blood, which occur in pneumonic cases all the effects of predisposing debility, and chronic ~~morbid~~ morbid excitement in the arterial system. It is of great importance Gent: to consider Consumption in this light, ~~viz: not as~~ viz – as

+ Here we see error from
Disuniting the Faculties of Reason. =

a general disease, and that the ~~disorder~~ I
affections of the lungs are effects or symptoms
only of this general disease in the
blood vessels. — Since I have adopted, ~~in~~ it
this theory, my practice in pulmonary
consumption has been almost uni-
-formly successful. — In short I consider
this ~~Dis~~ disorder
~~it~~ as much under the dominion ~~of~~
medicine as the measles, or the small
pox by Inoculation. —

I refer you to Books for a ~~history~~ Description
of the symptoms ~~of the~~ of Pneumony,
as it occurs in all the four states of
fever which I have mentioned.
I shall proceed to mention the method
of Cure in each of them. —

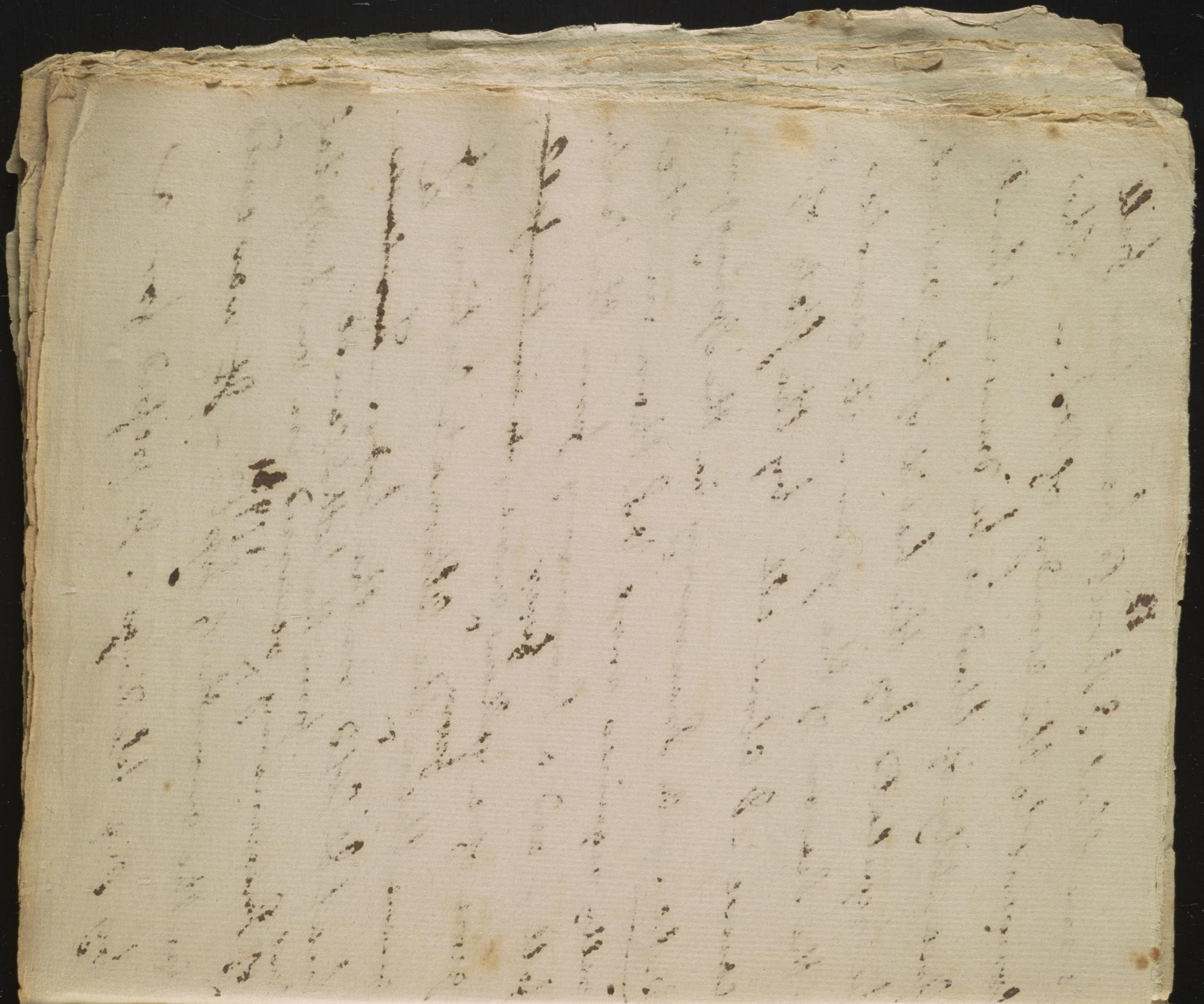
~~The lungs being vital organs, the determination of blood towards them, shd be repressed, or diverted as early as possible.~~ An inflamd fever is dangerous only from its local determinations. — These determinations are most alarming ~~early~~ in the head — next ~~to~~ in the lungs — then in the stomach — ~~next in the~~ liver — Omentum & Intestines. — ~~and perhaps last~~. The determination is most dangerous in the brain, because there is no outlet there for blood or Serum. — ~~From the lungs~~ In the stomach determinations produce vomiting (without much effusion) which accelerates ~~inf~~ local inflamn and gangrene. A Determination



to the lungs, sometimes relieves itself by an effusion of Serum which goes off in expectoration, or, of blood which goes off in what is called an Hæmoptysis. But this is not often the case. The effusion is too copious frequently to be relieved in this way, — & the vessels are too strong to open ~~their~~ congestion by a discharge of blood. — But even ~~there~~ where this happens, the cure is performed so slowly, and by means of ~~a~~ so violent, painful and fatiguing cough, that the organization of the lungs is gradually destroyed by it and the patient perishes by a disease called a galloping Consumption. ~~The~~

Such is the Skill & kindness of nature in assuming the lungs. It becomes Art, therefore to take the Cure of this complaint entirely out of her hands. The Remedies for this purpose are 1 Bloodletting. Happily for ~~the world~~ mankind ~~all Physicians~~ the Signs of inflam.y diathesis, in this fever are so obvious, ~~to~~ that all Physicians agree in the propriety of this remedy. Hence it is admitted, ~~by~~ nay even demanded by the common people of Germany in all cases, & nearly in all Countries. Often have I rejoiced in ~~an~~ an inflam.y fever whether from Cold or Contagion to hear any patient complain of a pain in the side. — It was a pledge

to me that I should have his full consent to the remedy of V.S. – The Quantity of blood to be drawn should be regulated by the habit of the patient, – the Season of the year – its remote cause – & above all by the state of the pulse. – A Pneumony in the Spring generally requires more V.S. than in the fall – and a Pneumony from the Contagion of a yellow fever more, ~~& in the fall~~, ~~cause~~ than from the Alternate action of heat & Cold on the body. – ~~I cases~~ a case of Pneumony from the latter cause occurred in our hospital in the month of Septr 1794. – It was cured by six bleedings. It passed for a



common Pneumony produced by ~~the~~ ~~acute~~ cold. — But who ever heard of a pneu=monny from cold in the fall of the year, ~~requiring~~ so acute as to require six bleedings? — In common years, the pains in the sides which accompany Remittents, ~~generally~~ frequently yield to one, or two & one V.S.: — The state of the Pulse is the ~~mass~~ best ~~standard~~ director we can have in de==termining the ~~frequency~~ quantity of blood to be drawn. — Indeed - it would not be unsafe to trust to it exclusively of all other circumstances. I am so satisfied of the truth of this obser==vation, that I should be glad to see the Chinese custom introduced,

of obliging Physicians to feel the pulse of their patients thro an aperture in a door a wall, and to prescribe from the state of the pulse without asking a single question. — In this ~~so~~ situation no Name founded upon an uno=
=neous proximate cause, no com=
=plaints of ~~nature~~ chronic, or sud=
=den ~~or~~ weakness, no reports of previous evacuations would de=
=ter a Physician from prescribing ~~justly for~~ the proper remedies for his patient. I have drawn from 100 to 140 ounces of blood

It is peculiar to ~~to~~ ample us to cure a Pleurisy without that distressing, painful & dangerous symptom - a Cough. This has long ago been noticed by Dr Sydenham and Dr Hoffman. I have witnessed it many hundred times. —

from in several patients in this
Disorder all of whom are now living
One of them was a British Officer
who was wounded in the Lungs
at the battle of Bairnetown in Jan^y
VIII. I generally prefer frequent
to copious V.S. at one time, as being
safest – and as being most easily
borne by the patient. –

~~V.S.~~ It is common ~~to~~ with
some writers to forbid V.S. after
the 5 & 7th days. This is a mistaken
caution. I have bled for the
first time on the 5 - 6 - 7 & 8th
days of a Pleurisy, & often saved

my patients benefit. I have twice bled, where I have been sure that effusions had taken place, and that an abscess was forming in the lungs, provided the pulse was tense — for the V.S. here lessened inflam.n and disposed the abscess to be absorbed, rendered it less extensive & less painful, & less dangerous to the patient.

Unfortunately for mankind, while all Physicians agree in the propriety of V.S. in this state of Pleurisy, a great contrariety of opinion prevails among them as the quantity of blood to be drawn. In this disorder as in the

yellow fever, the advocates for moderate
Vs. are more numerous & more popu=
=lar than the friends of Vs. goto p. 36 — united to
the force of the disorder. The objections
to plentiful Vs. in violent cases are
, That it weakens the patient and
renders his recovery slow, & difficult.
Exactly the reverse of this, is true.
Patients acquire strength by every
Vs., . This I have witnessed many
hundred times. They recover moreover
more rapidly - than when they are
bled too sparingly. This you have
lately seen in two cases in the
Pennsylvania hospital. — The

reason of the rapidity of these recoveries after plentiful V.S. is obvious. By the perfect subduction of the disease, you leave nature nothing to do, but to fill up her loss of fluids, by plentiful eating & drinking, and by moderate exercise.

2 It has been said that copious VS in a Pleurisy disposes to exulting effusions in the lungs - Chest - bowels - limbs & brain. - Exactly the reverse of this is true. Ask the poor patients who come panting to the door of our hospital, with swelled legs, and hard bellies very

full, whether they have been too copiously bled — and they will all tell you, that no lancet has touched their arms. Ask the many people who apply to Physicians with coughs, Dyspnœa of the Chest, and all the Symptoms of pulmonary Consumption, after the prevalence of Pleurasies, — the Influenza, and the measles; whether they were copiously bled when they were confined by those disorders, and they will all tell you, that they were not bled at all, or if they were, that it was in the worst sparing manner.

Once more – ask the parents who ~~have lost children by~~ still mourn the loss of lovely or only children, who have perished this year in our city by the internal Dropsy of the brain, ~~and they~~ ~~walk lat~~ whether they were ~~bled~~ opened ~~to the grave~~ destroyed by copious bl: – and they will all tell You, that they were not bled at all, or only once, and that in a sparing manner. But let me reverse the Scene – Go to those patients whose names I have recorded in my Account of the yellow fever, Go – to whole families from some of whom, I drew between 3 & 400 –

of blood last year, ~~an~~ or go those patients whom I have bled 7 · 8 · 9 · 10 · 11 · 12 - & 15 times in the yellow fever of this year, and inquire, whether any one of them is at present afflicted with effusions in the head, breast, or bowels, or whether more than half a dozen of them have had even a dwelling leg since their recovery. nay further - go to the Undertakers and grave diggers of the city, and ask whether they have buried any of my patients with dropsies which have followed the use of my lancet in the city of Philad.a - I recollect that

it was predicted last fall that all
the patients whom I had cured by
vaccary & the bleeding, were to die
on the Spring of the weakness but
on by their ~~proper~~ violence of my
remedies. — This is so far from
having happened, that of ~~all upwards~~
~~several hundred~~ the many persons
whom I cured by those remedies, only
one has since died to my knowledge. The
was a Lady between 60 & 70 who had
long before been in bad health, &
the died of ~~an~~ hamorrhages from her
lungs, and bowels. — ~~But all the~~ All the
rest are not only living, but
many of them are in better

11.

like Absorption &c

V. I suspect Dropsies all arise from congestion, & a want of depletion in inflam^d Diseases.

no Dropsy from fulness, or old age — &c in Direct Debility.

health, than they were before they passed thro' my hands. – V

Some gentlemen who object to copious V.S in fevers – use it in contusions of the head, in luxations and in the strangulated hernia, and with success. But why proportion V.S. to the danger of effusion & mortification in one disease, and not in another? Why bleed until the wished for effect is produced in the case, of local, and not of general inflammation? There can be no reason given for it, The objection to equal V.S under equal circumstances of

~~The same case which furnished this lecture presents illustrates the consequences of the defect of bleeding, his lungs were filled with blood & pus — they adhered to the pleura, & the inflammation extended to liver, and heart~~

impending danger can arise only from prejudice, ignorance, or a worse motive. V ~~to~~ safer where morbid excitab^y exists —

But I have not done with this subject. ~~The~~ I have formerly hinted at the ~~[illegible]~~ ill effects of moderate V.S. in the yellow fever. ~~and by some Surgeons, and that~~ But its ill effects ~~of it in many cases~~ are more obvious in ~~the yellow f~~ promoting effusions in the breast in the pleurasy. I have frequently ~~been~~ bled in a pure inflam^y fever, where the patient complained of no local pain. Soon after this V.S. ~~a~~ I have observed ~~up~~ my patients

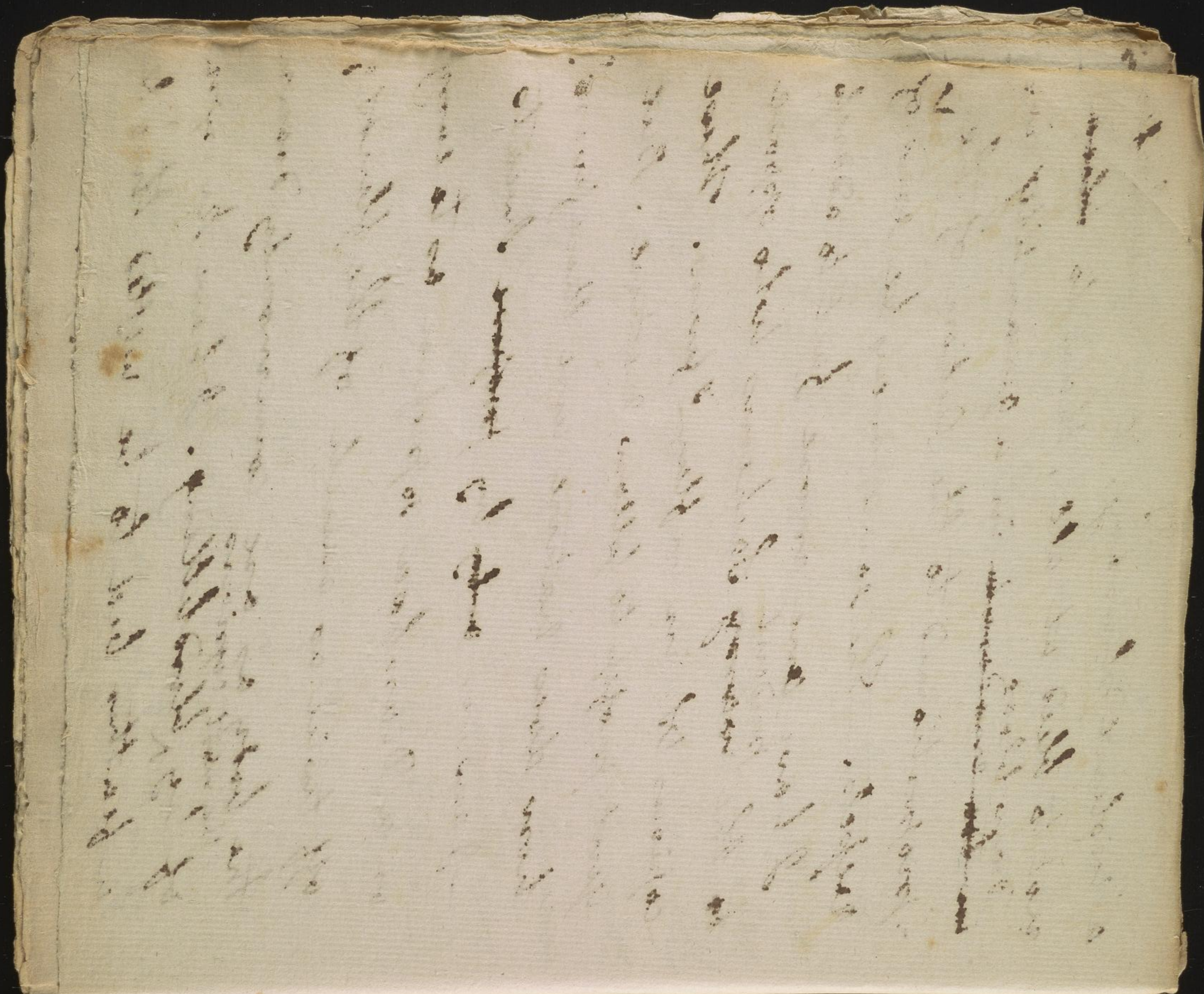
 a cough &

to complain of pain in the side. this I was sure was the effect of an effusion in the lungs brought on by the vigor imparted to the blood-vessels by abstracting from them the superfluous or redundant blood. a second, or 3rd V.S. removed this cough & pain, by favouring the absorption of the effused fluid. Had I laid aside my lancet after the first V.S. I shd probably have laid the foundation of a sudden fatal issue of the disease, or of a slow recovery, or of a pul-monary consumption. —

However strange it may sound yet: I am satisfied that in

the yellow fever. I repeat it
again — moderate V.S. in a vigorous
fever is more hurtful than no V.S
at all — and if you should leave this
room next Spring impressed with
no other idea delivered ~~by me~~
from this Chair, you will not
spend the present winter in Vain

a violent pleurisy, it is much better
not to bleed at all, than to ~~bleed~~
~~in too moderate~~ draw blood in a quantity dis=
=proportioned to the action of the
vessels. — The same may be said of
I have one more fact to address
to the ~~young~~ prudent Sachems who oppose
copious bl: in inflam^d fevers. These
gent: profess to follow nature. But
how does nature cure these fevers?
— I answer ~~only~~ by ~~profuse~~ sweats
or a Diarrhoea so profuse as to carry
off twice as much of the fluids of
the body as are commonly drawn
off by the most copious bloodletting. I have known
a feather bed to be wetted thro' &



this by a ~~critical~~ sweat on the first night of an attack of a yellow fever which has effectually strangled the disease. The fluid discharged by this sweat, I have no doubt frequently amounts to ~~four~~ six & ~~five~~ seven pounds in the course of twenty four hours. Less profuse sweats do no good - may they do harm, as I ~~wi~~ twice witnessed in the course of the last Autumn.

In the ~~The~~ sweating sickness (ch was a true plague) a profuse evacuation by sweat ~~was~~ continued for 24 hours always cured. ~~Why~~ Vs: is a substitute for this discharge by the pores. It is preferable to it as I proved in

a former lecture. ~~Lobsy the~~ But to be effectual, it should be as profuse as the evacuation for which it is substituted. goto p: 36.

[The principles & practice which I have delivered, will enable us to understand the meaning of some things which are otherwise unintelligible in the writings of Dr Sydenham and Dr Morton. Dr Morton describes a putrid fever wch was epidemic and fatal in the city of London in the year 1678. Dr Sydenham who practised in London at the same time, takes no notice of this fever. The reason is obvious. By cep sufficient Vs: he

probably extinguished this fever as it soon as it appeared, while Dr Morton by neglecting this examination excited the putrid fever which he has descri=
=bed. A similar contradiction wd. appear in the history of the fevers of the last Autumn, ~~in this city~~ in this city were they ~~to~~ it to be drawn up by all the Phy=
=sicians of ~~this city~~ Philad^a. ~~Dr Hutchison, Dr Hodge, and some others~~ Some of these ~~many Doubt~~ putrid & new: would tell the world, that ~~the~~ fevers ~~was~~ were very common during the fall. ~~[illegible]~~ While Dr Griffitts Dr Physick Dr Dewees and myself would assert, that we had not seen the sign of a putrid fever, and ~~scarcely~~ not

more than one nervous fever, & that not only all the fevers of our own intermittents had been highly inflammatory, that diseases not commonly infly. had such as Scarlatina - puerperile fever & even Dropsies, had put on some inflamy. symptoms. - This ~~reason of this~~ difference in the Opticks of our Physicians must be ascribed wholly to the neglected or moderate vs. by the former, & to plentiful vs. by the latter Physicians. There is one fact yet wch. deserves to be attended to in the principles & practice of the ~~Brunonians~~ followers of Dr.

Brown in one city, & that is they found inflam^{y}: bilious remittents on the same ~~every~~ day, ~~while the~~ & sometimes in the same houses in which they found putrid fevers. — ~~As well might~~ ~~the latter in~~ As well might the small pox ~~generate~~ produce the measles by contagion, as the same constitution of the Air, produce dis=eases of opposite characters. The ~~disease~~ fevers which they called putrid were nothing, but fevers of higher degrees of inflam^{y} diathesis — so high as to be enveloped in the symptoms which counterfit direct debility, but which arise not from a defect

but an excess of stimulus. Thus the Sun when viewed at midday, ~~instead~~ from the excess of its splendor ~~blindness the eye would~~ appears to the naked eye to be a mass of ~~mass of~~ darkness, instead of a ball of fire. — ~~Facts~~

In contemplating ~~the prejudices towards~~ ~~mass of~~ the prejudices against Us: so contrary to reason, and experience, which prevail so generally in ~~our~~ this country, ~~in which there is so~~ I have been led to ascribe them to a cause wholly political. We are descended from Great Britain, and have been for many years under the influence of British habits upon all Subjects. Some of these habits ~~have been~~ as far as they relate

to government have been changed, but
in ~~Dress Dis~~ Dress, Diet, Arts-Manufactures Manners &c
Above all in Science, ~~we~~ we are still
the slaves of our early Associations.
~~Do Do~~ Britain & France have for
many Centuries, been hereditary ene-
-mies. The hostility of the former,
to the latter nation, extends to ~~them~~
~~to~~ every thing that belongs to their
character. Do the French ~~prefer~~ love
soops? The English ~~eat broth~~ prefer roast
beef. — Do the ~~Eng~~ French love
their meats well cooked? The English
prefer their meats so raw, as that
streams of blood follow the carving
knife at y^e tables. — Do the French

sip Coffee after their meals? The English Doze away their afternoons in ~~swilling~~ drinking bumpers of port, or madeira wine. Are the French taciturn. = native? The English are taciturn. Are the French pleased w: the Comedy? The English prefer tragedy in their Dramatic representations? — Do the French Physicians prescribe purges & ~~to cleanse~~ clysters to cleanse the bowels? The English Physicians prescribe Vomits for the same purpose. Do the French Physicians ~~[illegible]~~ recommend vegetable ptisans in fevers & abstinence from food? The English Physicians advise Beef tea, and solid food in the

I have seen it omitted by Dr Fother=
=gill in London in a most acute pleurisy, and I
have often visited English patients who
have told me that at the last change they
have received from their Physicians when
they left them, was never upon any
account to consent to be bled. How
absurd was this advice! It excluded all
regard to the change which climate
diet, and new employments might
produce upon the system. —

same disorders. — Above all, — Do the French Physicians advise ~~plentiful~~ Vs. in ~~inflam~~ fevers? The English Physi-cians indiscriminately forbid it. Here ~~them~~ we discover the source of the prejudices & errors of our Countrymen upon the subject of blood letting. They are all of British origin. They have been inculcated upon us in British Univer-sities, & by British ~~Lecture~~ books, Dr Lydenhams works only excepted. These prejudices & errors are the disgraceful remains of our ancient ~~pupilage~~ state of dependance upon Great Britain. They ~~are~~ accord as illy with our climate as the Dutch foot stoves

did with the temperate climate of the Cape of Good Hope. But they dishonour ~~our~~ the genius of our country. They confirm the Slanders of Buffon & others who say the human Mind is depreciated by being transplanted across the western Ocean. In ~~the~~ short ~~Word~~ Quest. — the prejudices & errors ~~Our Objections to US. in~~ against US. are ~~to all other remedies the preference to~~ to ~~reduce the inflam^d Action of the blood vessels in fevers is~~ the tonism of medicine. —

I proceed now to mention some other remedies for this state of inflam^n. in the lungs. — They are

2 gentle evacuations obtained thro' the bowels by means of purges or

Clysters. Calomel – Castor Oil – Cream: Tart: or Salts may all be employed as purges. The Clysters may be made of water from ℥ss to ℥j with Oil, Salt & Sugar ā Coch: i – Two or three Stools a day will be enough in this fever, Unless it should be complicated with Bile in wch case the bowels should be opened four or five ~~days~~ times a day as in the yellow fever. —

3 <u>Neutral Salts</u> lessen the action of the blood vessels. Nitre is the best of them. From 9ss to ℥i may be given every two hours. The addition of ½ or ⅙ part of a grain of Tartar Emet.

Emetic to each dose helps to produce a gentle perspiration. — The Seneka Snake root has been strongly recommended for the same purpose. It promotes sweat without fever-cating the arterial system.

4 Blisters to the breast & sides after V.S. take off the tension of the distended vessels of the lungs, and by determining the serum to the skin, helps to prevent its effusion in the lungs.
may be applied immed^y after V.S.

5 Demulcent Drinks - such as Barley water - Marshmallow tea &c. — They abate the cough, & help to promote perspiration.

6 In cases of great oppression from Phlegm, or mucus in the Bronchia

the vapor of boiling water should be rec^d into the lungs, & qs^v of Sal. vol: should be given every two hours. — It acts on the pulmonary vessels, without stimulating the aortic system. Mustard whey is good for the same purpose.

Opium should be given to abate the irritation of the cough more especially at night.

Sweet Oil should be given for the same purpose. a tablespoonful mixed with syrup, ~~two~~ three or four times a day will not offend the stomach. It is strongly recommended by Dr Sydenham.

The Pneumonia Notha.

I said formerly that this state of Pneu=
=mony appears chiefly in debilitated
habits, more especially in persons
who have long been afflicted with
Autumnal intermittents. It likewise attacks
old people.
It is ~~usu=~~
descends upon a sudden effusion of
serum
~~Cruor~~ or red blood in the lungs. In
some cases there a moderate degree
of inflamm^n in the lungs - the disease
here is mixed - consisting of the
pneumonia vera & notha. It
occurs suddenly, & most frequently
in the night. It is known by a
pain in the side, & an inability
to move the body from the

V Here we must go by Celsus's rule — to bleed in the beginning of all violent diseases, without any regard to the pulse — It is no Objection to an Attention to the pulse, y^t it dont always vary in disease, if this want of Variation be uniform which is as much the case as the Variations of the Compass.

position it was in upon the first attack of the disease. I have seen a patient obliged to sit up upon a sopha 36 hours – it being in a sitting posture in which he was first attacked with the disorder. The pulse is full, seldom tense, or it is weak, & low so as scarcely to be perceived. There is seldom a chilly fitt, & the heat of the body is nearly natural. –

The Remedies for it are

1 Copious V.S. at one time. I have twice lost near ℥20 of blood at once in this disorder, & each time was suddenly relieved by it. There is no cure for this state of the

lungs, but from this sudden & copious depletion. Death without it, is as inevitable as from a cannon ball thro' the heart. It is this disease which carries off so many of the inhabitants of the Southern States in the winter & spring. It yields in Maryland Dr Worrell informs me as certainly to plentiful bl: as it does in the State of Pennsylvania. — The next remedies are

2 ~~Blisters~~ vomits. These by abstracting ~~exciting~~ irritation ~~from the lungs~~ in the stomach & distract it from the lungs.

3 Blisters - These should be applied